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# EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

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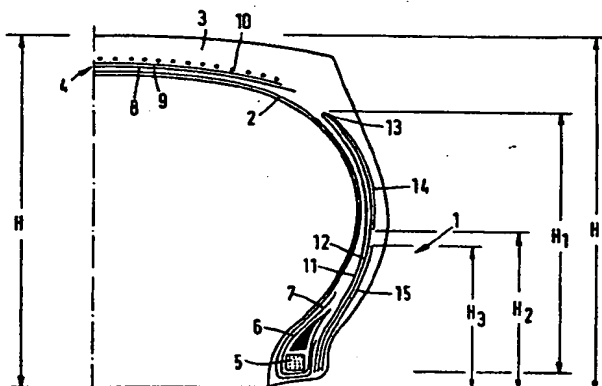
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54 Improvements in radial tires comprising reinforcements in the sidewalls.

57 The invention concerns a pneumatic radial tyre comprising two reinforcing metallic layers (11, 12) in each sidewall and an additional flipper in the upper portion of the sidewall, said flipper being constituted by the folding of the axial inner layer (11) around the second layer (12).



**EP 0 038 019 A1**

1 IMPROVEMENTS IN RADIAL TIRES COMPRISING REINFORCEMENTS  
IN THE SIDEWALLS

5 The present invention refers to radial tires, i.e. to  
tires provided with a carcass whose metallic or textile  
cords lie in radial planes; more particularly, the  
invention concerns reinforcements inserted in the side-  
walls of such tires.

10 Tires provided with reinforcing elements inserted in  
the sidewalls are already known. Said reinforcing  
elements inserted in the sidewalls have the purpose  
of opposing the deformability in transversal sense  
avoiding consequently the contact with the ground  
15 when there are stresses perpendicular to the equator-  
ial plane of the running tire, as it for example  
happens at high speeds when the tire is running along  
a curved trajectory or under the effect of the wind  
thrust acting in transversal sense to the running of  
the vehicle.

20 Generally, said reinforcements can comprise in addit-  
ion to the usual fillers of rubber placed around the  
bead cores, some strips or textile or metallic cords  
extending radially from the bead core zone up to about  
25 one half of the height of the tire section. Also, sep-  
arately or in addition to the cited elements there  
are one or more strips of cords, inclined with respect  
to the circumferential lines of the tire and extend-  
ing from the bead core zone as far as the tire side-  
30 walls, for example a single ply of textile cords fold-  
ed upon itself in proximity of the tire shoulder with  
skirtings of the ply extending from the folding edge  
up to in proximity of the bead cores.

35 Unfortunately the cited and other known solutions  
although overcoming some of the drawbacks found in  
the past are not such as to guarantee completely a

1 sufficient lateral stability of the tire in use, i.e.  
said solutions do not permit to withstand the stresses  
transversally to the running direction of the vehicle  
without excessive deformations of the sidewalls.

5 In fact, an insufficient stiffness of the reinforcing  
structure of the sidewalls of any prior art tire has  
been ascertained in some cases at high speeds and  
under the effect of high transversal forces.

10 Therefore there is a need to improve the already  
known reinforcing structures inserted in the side-  
walls of a radial tire, and Applicant in seeking a  
better solution was faced with very complicated prob-  
15 lems since the more obvious solutions consisting in  
increasing the number of the reinforcing layers to  
improve the stiffening of the sidewall, lead to the  
drawback of a less radial flexibility of the sidewall  
with consequent unacceptable less comfort under the  
20 running conditions.

The search of an optimal solution is still more diffic-  
ult for the fact that at high speeds in the zone in  
which usually there is a discontinuity of stiffness  
25 between reinforcement of the final part in the side-  
wall and annular reinforcing structure between carcass  
and tread, owing to the considerable stresses and to  
the intense heating, a relative drawing away between  
the ends of the adjacent reinforcing layers inserted  
30 in the sidewall with consequent remarked lateral in-  
stability of the tire takes place. Consequently, the  
present invention aims to provide a radial tire comp-  
rising reinforcements in the sidewalls devoid of the  
above cited drawbacks.

35 The object of the present invention is a pneumatic  
tire comprising a radial carcass formed by cords

1 lying in substantially radial planes, said cords  
extending from one bead to the other and being turned  
around the bead cores, a tread and an annular reinforcing  
5 tire being characterized by the fact of comprising in  
each tire sidewall at least two layers, first and  
second, the first layer being axially outside the  
carcass, and the second axially outside the first  
10 layer, said layers being constituted by metallic cords  
inclined with respect to the direction of the carcass  
cords and crossing the one with the other, the first  
layer being arranged axially outside the bead turn-up  
and radially extending from the bead core zone as far  
15 being folded upon itself, and extends from the tire  
shoulder up to a point situated in the sidewall at  
one height corresponding to between 20% and 60% of  
the tire section height, said second layer being in  
a position axially outside the first layer and axially  
20 inside the folded portion of the first layer and  
extending radially from the tire shoulder toward the  
bead zone for a predetermined height of the tire section  
of a value higher than 50% of the height of the  
tire section.

25 The essential features of the invention consist substantially in inserting in each sidewall two different layers of metallic cords, crossed with one another, and in the flipper suitable to keep joined together  
30 said two layers in the upper portion of the sidewall, i.e. the portion near the tread.

The flipper is particular since it is formed by parts of the first layer of cords which in proximity of the  
35 tire shoulder is folded around the upper edge of the second layer. The two parts of the first layer constituting the flipper will be called hereinafter inner skirting and outer skirting.

- 1 Pneumatic tires realized as just explained have demonstrated in use a lateral stability higher than the pneumatic tires of the state of the art.
- 5 The result achieved has not a univocal and sure explanation since the phenomena arising in the sidewall of the tire in use are various and not completely clear. However, Applicant thinks to make the following hypotheses without being bound to the purposes of the
- 10 invention.

In the known tires for example with at least a textile layer inserted in the sidewall, owing to the different deformations which could occur to the two sidewalls of

15 the tire when it runs along a curved trajectory, in the portions of the sidewalls near the contact area, the cords of the reinforcing layer of the inner sidewall with respect to the curve are subjected to traction withstanding suitably the stresses. The cords of the

20 reinforcing layers of the outer sidewall with respect to the curve, under the effect of the weight to which the tire is subjected and the transversal thrust are, however, compressed, and because being formed with textile material which, as known, does not have comp-

25 ression resistance, there is insufficient lateral stiffness of the tire.

Supposing that what just explained be valid, i.e. that the two sidewalls have a different deformation when

30 the tire runs along a curved trajectory, this negative situation is not present in the tire according to the invention since the metallic cords of the two layers inserted in each sidewall have a resistance to compression and to traction in both the two crossing directions

35 and produce consequently a suitable lateral stiffness of the sidewall.

1 Moreover, the greater lateral stability of the present  
tire with respect to known tires, is noted in particul-  
ar in the upper portion of the sidewall where, at high  
speeds, there are no phenomena of separation between  
5 the ends of the two adjacent layers.

In this connection it can be stated that in the present  
tire the outer skirting of the first layer, folded  
upon the inner skirting at the upper edge of the  
10 second layer and embedded in the elastomeric material  
of the sidewall which becomes expanded in consequence  
of the inflation pressure, and is able to exert in  
the running of the tire a traction action or a recall-  
ing action on the second layer obliging it to remain  
15 in tight contact with the inner skirting.

The present invention will be explained on the basis  
of the enclosed sheets of drawings in which, by way  
of example:

- 20
- figure 1 represents the transversal section of one  
half of the tire according to the present invention;
  - figure 2 represents in perspective view with parts  
broken away one half of a tire according to the  
25 invention.

The tire 1 comprises a radial carcass 2, a tread 3,  
an annular reinforcing structure 4 inserted between  
carcass 2 and tread 3. The radial carcass 2 comprises  
30 textile or metallic cords arranged in radial planes,  
said cords extending from one bead to the other, with  
turned in each bead from the inside towards the out-  
side of the tire around the bead cores 5 on which  
rubber fillers 6 having a hardness comprised between  
35 70° and 90° Shore A are applied. The bead core-filler  
5, 6 assembly is on its turn wrapped by a flipper  
formed by a ply 7 of nylon cords inclined of 35° with

- 1 respect to the circumferential lines of the tire  
(figure 2).

5 The annular reinforcing structure 4 comprises a layer  
8 of metallic cords parallel and inclined between  $15^{\circ}$   
and  $35^{\circ}$  and preferably at  $20^{\circ}$  with respect to the  
equatorial plane, a second layer 9 of metallic cords  
parallel and inclined with respect to the equatorial  
10 plane symmetrically to the underlying cords, and a  
third layer 10 of cords directed parallel to the  
equatorial plane and formed by a textile material  
which shrinks or becomes shorter when subjected to  
heat, for example nylon.

15 A reinforcing structure is inserted in each sidewall,  
said structure comprising, starting from the carcass  
inside towards the outside, at least two layers 11, 12  
of metallic cords parallel in each layer and crossed  
with respect to those of the adjacent layer.

20 The first layer 11 is applied in axially outer pos-  
ition with respect to the bead turn-up 16 and extends  
from the bead core zone radially up to the tire  
shoulder and in this zone said first layer 11 is  
25 folded around the upper edge 13 of the second adjacent  
layer 12 to extend then radially towards the inside  
where it is defined by reference numeral 14.

30 The second layer 12 comprises an upper part between  
the two skirtings of the layer 11, 14 with its own  
upper edge 13 lying opposite to the inner folding  
edge of the first layer 11, 14, said second layer 12  
extending radially toward the inside for a predeterm-  
ined height  $H_1$  (figure 1) of the tire section height  $H$   
35 at least for a value higher than 50% of height  $H$ . As  
represented, the second layer 12 extends from the bead  
zone radially up to the tire shoulder.

- 1 In the preferred embodiment as shown in figure 1, the second layer 12 extends radially from the bead zone up to the inner folding edge of the first layer 11,14.
- 5 The outer skirting 14 of the first layer 11, 14 extends down to a point situated at a height  $H_2$  (figure 1) corresponding to between 20% and 60% of the tire section H, and preferably at a height corresponding to 50% of the tire section height H.
- 10 The cords of the two layers 11, 14 and 12 can form with the carcass radial cords angles comprised between  $20^\circ$  and  $50^\circ$  and preferably of  $45^\circ$ .
- 15 Further it has been found advantageous to use long lay cords having the formation  $3 \times 3 \times 0.12$  i.e. three strands each strand having three wires of 0.12 mm of diameter.
- 20 The reinforcing structure inserted in the sidewall can be completed in the lower portion by a further layer 15 of metallic cords arranged in an axially outer position with respect to the second layer 12 and extending preferably up to one half height of the tire
- 25 section (see  $H_3$  in figure 1).
- The metallic cords of the layer 15 having a formation  $4 \times 3 \times 0.22$  are of the high elongation type and are directed parallel to the carcass radial cords.
- 30 A tire described and illustrated in the figures shows a high lateral stiffness for the fact that the metallic cords of the two layers 11, 14 and 12 inserted in each sidewall and the carcass radial cords originate on its
- 35 whole a plurality of triangles (see A in figure 2), therefore, per se very firm resistant structures.



- 1 This high stiffness is also present in the upper  
portion of the sidewall thanks to the action of  
the particular flipper of the invention, suitable  
to keep, as on the other hand has been proved,  
5 the adherence between the two reinforcing layers  
11, 12, also at high speeds, for example also for  
speeds of 250 km/h.

- Although a particular embodiment of the invention  
10 has been illustrated and described, it is understood  
that the invention includes in its scope any other  
alternative embodiment accessible to a technician  
of the field; for example the metallic cords of the  
layers 11 and 12 could have also diameter comprised  
15 between 0.12 and 0.25 mm.

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Claims

1. Pneumatic tire comprising a radial carcass (2) formed by cords lying in substantially radial planes, said cords extending from a bead to the other and being turned around the bead cores (5), a tread (3) and an annular reinforcing structure (4) between carcass and tread, said pneumatic tire being characterized by the fact of comprising in each tire sidewall at least two layers (11, 14 and 12), first and second, the first layer (11, 14) being axially outside the carcass (2) and the second layer (12) axially outside the first layer, said layers being constituted by metallic cords inclined with respect to the direction of the carcass cords and crossing the one with the other, the first layer being arranged axially outside the bead turn-up and extending radially from the bead core zone up to the tire shoulder, said first layer furthermore being folded upon itself, and extends from the tire shoulder down to a point situated in the sidewall at a height ( $H_2$ ) corresponding to between 20% and 60% of the tire section height (H), said second layer (12) being in a position axially outside of the first layer (11) and axially inside the folded portion (14) of the first layer (11) and extending radially from the tire shoulder toward the bead zone for a predetermined height of the tire section of value higher than 50% of the tire section height (H).
- (2) Pneumatic tire as in claim 1, characterized by the fact that said second layer (12) extends from the bead zone radially up to the tire shoulder.
- (3) Pneumatic tire as in claims 1 or 2, characterized by the fact that said metallic cords of the first (11) and second layer (12) are inclined with respect to the direction of the carcass radial cords at angles comprised between  $20^\circ$  and  $50^\circ$ .

1 (4) Pneumatic tire as in claim 3, characterized by  
the fact that said metallic cords of the first (11)  
and second (12) layer are inclined with respect to  
the direction of the carcass radial cords in an angle  
5 of 45°.

(5) Pneumatic tire as in anyone of the preceding  
claims, characterized by the fact that the cords of  
the two layers (11, 12) are long lay cords.

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(6) Pneumatic tire as in anyone of the preceding  
claims, characterized by the fact that the cords of  
the two layers are of the type 3 x 3 x 0.12.

15 (7) Pneumatic tire as in anyone of the preceding  
claims, characterized by the fact of comprising in  
the lower portion of the sidewall a layer (15) of  
metallic cords arranged in an outer axially position  
to the second layer (12) and directed as the carcass  
20 radial cords.

(8) Pneumatic tire as in claim 7, characterized in  
that the cords of the layer (15) arranged in an outer  
axially position to the second layer (12) and direct-  
25 ed as the carcass radial cords are cords of the high  
elongation type.

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Fig.2

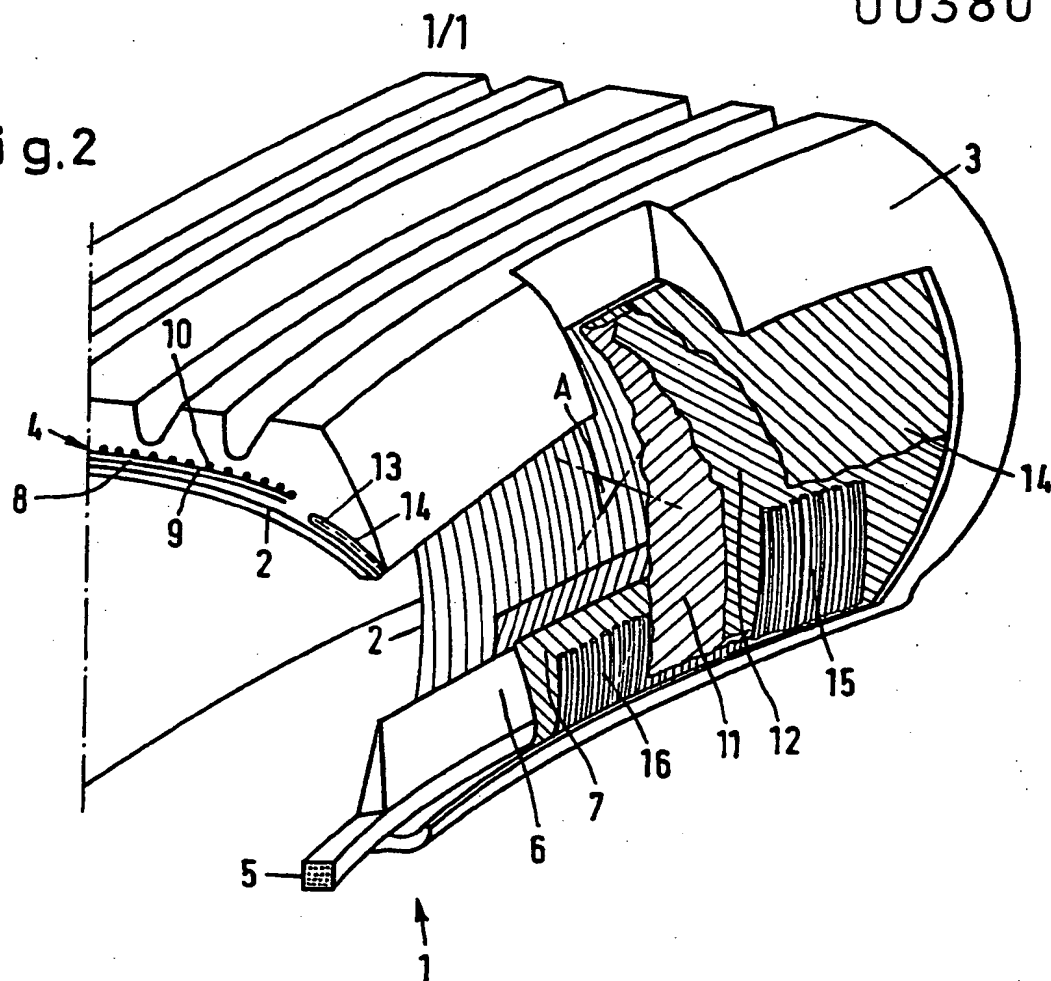
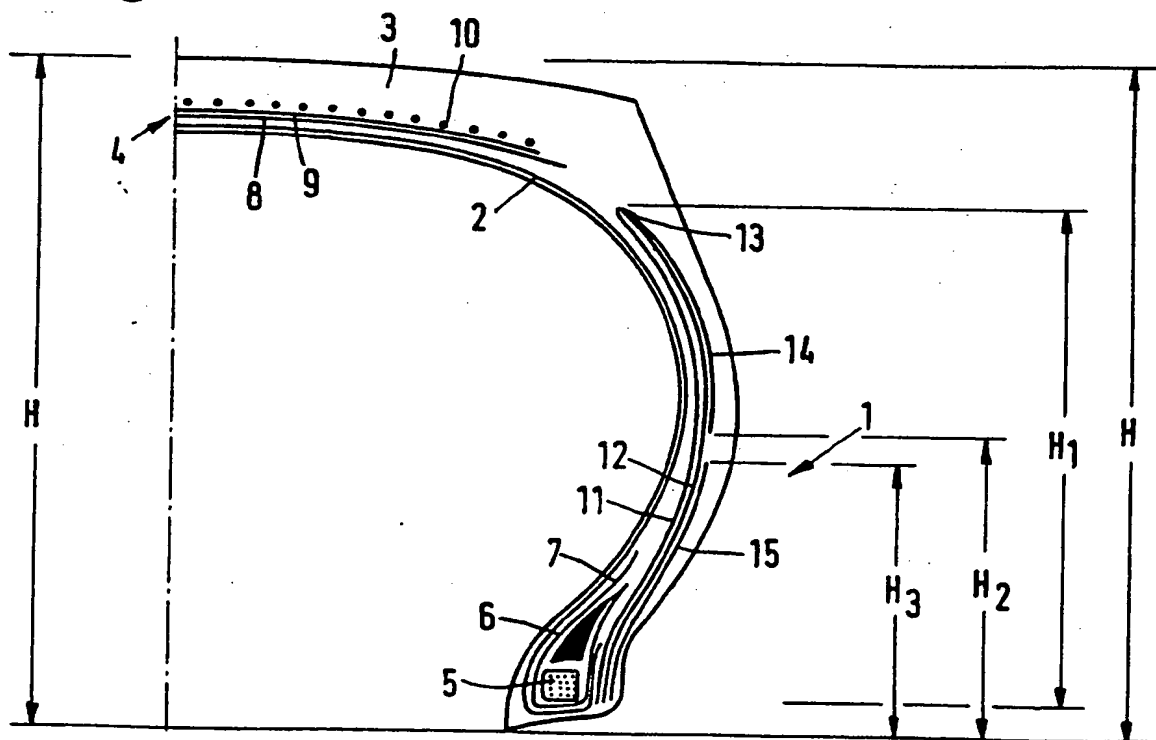


Fig.1





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# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0038019  
Application number  
EP 81 10 264

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
PE	<u>NL - A - 65 13314</u> (MICHELIN) * Page 3, line 1- page 4, line 22 *	1-4	B 60 C 9/06
	& GB - A - 1 148 316 & GB - A - 1 126 951 --		
	<u>FR - A - 1 378 055</u> (MICHELIN) * Page 2, left-hand column, paragraphs 2,3 *	1,3	
	& GB - A - 1 062 455 --		TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.)
	<u>FR - A - 1 502 689</u> (MICHELIN) * Page 1, right-hand column, paragraph 2 - page 2, left-hand column, paragraph 1 *	1	B 60 C 9/06
	& GB - A - 1 169 438 --		
A	<u>EP - A - 0 017 258</u> (PIRELLI) * Whole document *	1-3,6,8	CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS
A	<u>LU - A - 77 020</u> (BRIDGESTONE)		X: particularly relevant
A	<u>FR - A - 2 386 423</u> (PIRELLI)		A: technological background
A	<u>FR - A - 2 325 524</u> (PIRELLI) ----		O: non-written disclosure
			P: intermediate document
			T: theory or principle underlying the invention
			E: conflicting application
			D: document cited in the application
			L: citation for other reasons
<p>6 The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p>			& member of the same patent family. corresponding document
Place of search The Hague		Date of completion of the search 28-07-1981	Examiner SCHMITT